

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND RAJPUTANA,

Received up to 27th February 1895.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.		Date of receipt.		Circulation.
	URDU.			1894-95.		1895.		
	Monthly.							
1	Jain Hitopadeshak ...	Deoband (Saharanpur.)	Bábú Súrāj Phán ...	For	Feb. ...	26th	Feb.
2	Tahzib-ul-Akhlaq ...	Aligarh ...	Muhammad Mumtáz-ul-din.	"	Mar. ...	22nd	" ...	360 copies.
3	Vaishya Hitkari...	Meerut ...	Mohan Lal Agrawal	"	Feb. ...	26th	" ...	600 "
4	Zamanah ...	Agra ...	Khwaja Tajammul Husain.	For	Dec '94 ...	24th	"
	Bi-monthly.							
5	Akhtar-i-Hind ...	Amroha (Moradabad).	Saiyad Muhammad Majid Husain.	20th	Feb. ...	22nd	Feb. ...	100 copies.
	Tri-monthly.							
6	Hamid-ul-Akhhár ...	Moradabad ...	Munshi Iláhi Bakhs.	24th	Feb. ...	27th	Feb. ...	106 copies.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
URDU—(continued).						
Tri-monthly—(concluded).						
				1895.	1895.	
7	Kanauj Punch ...	Kanauj ...	Munshi Bhaggu Khán	20th Feb. ...	21st Feb. ...	250 copies
8	Mazaq ...	Meerut ...	Master Ahmad Husan	21st " ...	22nd "
9	Mufid-i-Am ...	Agra ...	Munshi Muhammad Qádir Ali Khán.	20th " ...	" " ...	75 copies
10	Násir-i-Hind ...	Do. ...	Munshi Saiyad Muhammad Ali.	" " ...	22nd " ...	40 "
Weekly.						
11	Agra Akhbár ...	Agra ...	Khawájá Tajammul Husain.	21st Feb. ...	24th Feb. ...	50 copies
12	Ainul-Akhbár ...	Moradabad ...	Munshi Básit Ali	9th & 16th " ...	27th "
13	Akhbár-i-Alam ...	Meerut ...	Hakím Muhammad Maqarrab Husain Khán.	19th " ...	21st " ...	150 copies
14	Akhbár-i-Islám ...	Agra ...	Maulvi Wáris Ali ...	22nd " ...	24th " ...	200 "
15	Alwaqt ...	Gorakhpur ...	Muhammad Sa'id	20th " ...	25th " ...	800 "
16	Anis-i-Hind ...	Meerut ...	Munshi Kishun Sarup Varmá.	23rd " ...	24th " ...	250 "
17	Anjuman-i-Hind	Lucknow	Munshi Bishun Lal	16th & 23rd " ...	21st & 27th " ...	300 "
18	Azád ...	Ditto	Munshi Muhammad Sajjád Husain.	22nd " ...	24th " ...	250 "
19	Cawnpore Gazette	Cawnpore	Babu Harnám Singh	23rd " ...	23rd " ...	600 "
20	Colonel ...	Moradabad	Pandit Banwári Lal Misra.	24th " ...	25th " ...	700 "
21	Dabdaba-i-Qaisari	Bareilly	Munshi Thákur Prasad.	16th & 23rd " ...	21st & 25th " ...	400 "
22	Dabdaba-i-Sikandari	Rámpur	Muhammad Husain Khán.	25th " ...	27th " ...	370 "
23	Fitnah ...	Gorakhpur	Háfiz Nizám Ahmad	24th " ...	" " ...	350 "
24	Hindustáni ...	Lucknow	Munshi Gangá Prasád Varmá.	20th " ...	22nd " ...	300 "
25	Jám-i-Jamshed ...	Moradabad	Qazi Saiyad Abdul Ali	17th " ...	" " ...	100 "
26	Kárnámah ...	Lucknow	Maulvi Muhammad Yáqub.	17th & 25th " ...	21st & 27th " ...	275 "
27	Kashsháf ...	Muzaffarnagar...	Munshi Faiyáz Ahmad	16th " ...	25th "
28	Káyasth Conference Gazette	Cawnpore	Rai Devi Prasad, B.A., B.L.	22nd " ...	22nd " ...	200 "
29	Matla-i-Núr ...	Ditto	Munshi Bihari Lal...	23rd " ...	27th " ...	50 "
30	Mihr-i-Nimroz ...	Bijnor	Háfiz Muhammad Karím-ullah.	21st " ...	24th " ...	400 "
31	Naiyar-i-Azam ...	Moradabad	S. Ibn Ali	19th " ...	" " ...	180 "
32	Najm-ul-Akhbár	Etáwah	Háji Háfiz Muhammad Rúhullah Khán.	24th " ...	26th " ...	120 "
33	Najm-ul-Hind ...	Saháranpur	Pandit Avatár Kishun.	" " ...	" " ...	475 "
34	Najm-ul-Hind ...	Jaunpur	Maulvi Muhammad Muhsin.	18th " ...	" " ...	60 "
35	Nasím-i-Agra ...	Agra	Babu Jamná Dás Biswás.	23rd " ...	25th " ...	450 "
36	Nizám-ul-Mulk ...	Moradabad	Qazi Muhammad Fahim-ul-din.	" " ...	" " ...	230 "
37	Núr-ul-Anwár ...	Cawnpore	Háfiz Muhammad Abdul Hamíd Khán.	2nd & 9th " ...	24th " ...	250 "
38	Oudh Punch ...	Lucknow	Munshi Muhammad Sajjád Husain.	21st " ...	26th " ...	300 "
39	Police News ...	Meerut	Shaikh Habib Ahmad	24th " ...	" " ...	600 "
40	Rafi-ul-Akhbár ...	Benares	Saiyad Ghulam Husain.	18th & 25th Feb. ...	21st & 27th " ...	400 "
41	Rahbar ...	Moradabad	Pandit Pratáp Kishun	24th " ...	25th " ...	360 "
42	Riáz-ul-Akhbár ...	Gorakhpur	Háfiz Nizám Ahmad	" " ...	27th " ...	350 "
43	Rohilkhand Punch	Moradabad	Qazi Saiyad Abdul Ali	17th " ...	22nd " ...	125 "
44	Sitára-i-Hind ...	Ditto	Pandit Banwári Lal Misra.	20th " ...	" " ...	125 "
45	Tohfa-i-Hind ...	Bijnor	Munshi Jairaj Singh	" " ...	24th " ...	304 "
46	Tátf-i-Hind ...	Meerut	Maulvi Saiyad Muhammad Sajjád Husain.	" " ...	22nd " ...	200 "
47	Vernacular Advertiser	Lucknow	Rámjī Dás Bhárgava.	21st " ...	23rd " ...	1,000 "
48	Zamánah ...	Cawnpore	Munshi Muhammad Safdar Hasan Khan.	" " ...	22nd " ...	200 "
Daily.						
49	Oudh Akhbár ...	Lucknow	Munshi Shiva Prasád	22nd to 27th Feb. ...	22nd to 27th Feb. ...	521 copies (including 92 copies taken by Government.)
URDU-ENGLISH.						
Bi-weekly.						
50	Aligarh Institute Gazette	Aligarh	Muhammad Mumtaz-ul-din.	22nd Feb. ...	24th Feb. ...	460 copies (including 286 copies taken by Government.)

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.		Date of receipt.		Circulation.
	HINDI.			1895.		1895.		
	<i>Monthly.</i>							
51	Bhārat Parkāsh ...	Moradabad ...	Pandit Banwāri Lal Misra.	For	Feb. ...	27th	Feb. ...	125 copies.
52	Chaturvedi Patrikā ...	Agra ...	Pandit Lokmani Dās Misra.	"	" ...	21st	"
53	Māthur Vaishya Sukhdāyak ...	Ditto ...	Lālā Badri Prasad...	"	" ...	26th	" ...	250 copies.
	<i>Bi-monthly.</i>							
54	Kumaun Samāchār Patrikā ...	Almora ...	Lālā Debi Dās ...	15th	Feb. ...	21st	Feb.
	<i>Weekly.</i>							
55	Almora Akhbār ...	Almora ...	Munshi Sadanand Sanwāl.	18th	Feb. ...	22nd	Feb. ...	108 copies.
56	Bhārat Bhūshan ...	Benares ...	J. P. Nigam ...	22nd	" ...	27th	"
57	Nāgrī Nirad. ...	Mirzapur ...	Pandit Kashi Prasad Shukla.	14th	" ...	21st	" ...	300 copies.
58	Prayāg Samāchār ...	Allahabad ...	Pandit Jagan Nāth Tiwāri.	21st	" ...	22nd	" ...	350 "
59	Sajjan Kīrti Sudhākar ...	Udaipur ...	Ashyāchālāk Dān ...	18th	" ...	"	" ...	65 "
	<i>Daily.</i>							
60	Hindustān ...	Kālākānkār (Partābgarh).	Pandit Devi Dayāl Shukla.	20th to 26th Feb. ...		21st to 27th Feb. ...		470 copies.
	HINDI-URDU.							
	<i>Monthly.</i>							
61	Mazhar-ul Zirāat ...	Meerut ...	Hakim Muhammad Muqarrab Hussain Khān.	For	Feb. ...	26th	Feb. ...	50 "
	<i>Weekly.</i>							
62	Kāshi Patrikā ...	Benares ...	Rai Bahadur Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A.	22nd	Feb. ...	26th	Feb. ...	500 copies (including 343 copies taken by Government.)
	<i>Bi-weekly.</i>							
63	Jaipur Gazette ...	Jaipur ...	Munshi Mahāvīr Prasad.	2nd & 6th Feb. ...		24th	Feb. ...	100 copies.
	MARATHI.							
	<i>Weekly.</i>							
64	Subodh Sindhu ...	Khandwa ...	Lakshman Anant Prayāgi.	20th	Feb. ...	22nd	Feb. ...	350 copies.
	MARATHI-ENGLISH.							
	<i>Weekly.</i>							
65	Nyāya Sudhā ...	Nāgpur ...	Sadā Shiva Rām Chandra Patwardhan.	18th	Feb. ...	22nd	Feb. ...	400 copies.

I.—POLITICAL AND FOREIGN.

Āzād.
22nd February 1895.

The Armenian situation and the
Indian Musalmans.

1. The *Āzād* (Lucknow), of the 22nd February, in referring to the present crisis in Armenia, observes that there was a time when England fought side by side with Turkey against the latter's enemy, Russia, in the Crimean War, but that the British Statesmen soon after changed front. Mr. Gladstone and his Liberal Party swayed by religious feelings, thought it a folly to support the Turks against Christians, and have ever since done all in their power to prejudice the public mind in England against Turkey. The Armenian Christians lately published exaggerated accounts of their alleged ill-treatment by the Turkish soldiery, and the Christians of Europe have taken to say all sorts of bad things of the Turkish Government. In England the Statesman (Mr. Gladstone), who had been blinded by religious prejudices long before his eyesight was affected, lately made a speech adverse to the Sultan. Other Christian powers in Europe have also raised a cry against the Porte. The fact is, that though the time for religious crusade is gone, the whole Christendom still harbours a grudge against Turkey, and now wishes to make Armenia independent of her, like Servia, Bosnia, &c. As the British Ministry is at present in the hands of the Liberal Party which is headed by Mr. Gladstone, the old implacable enemy to Turkey, it is feared lest the British Government should decide to take any extreme measures against her. This fear has already caused a great excitement and flutter amongst the Indian Musalmans. They feel pained to see the Christian Powers of Europe dealing harshly with Turkey under the influence of religious prejudice. They have already held meetings in certain parts of this country to repudiate the unjust accusations made against the Porte. Some idea of the regard in which the Indian Musalmans hold the Turkish Empire can be formed from the fact that during the late Russo-Turkish war, even such Musalman widows that lived by spinning yarn contributed to the subscriptions raised here for the relief of the Turks wounded in the war. The writer then publishing a resumé of the proceedings of the meeting held by the Muhammadans at Lahore on the Armenian situation, hopes other towns will follow suit.

MEHR-I-NIMROZ.
21st February 1895.

Turkey and the British Government.

2. The *Mehr-i-Nimroz* (Bijnor), of the 21st February, in an article, headed "Unjust attacks on Turkey," endeavours to show that the accounts published in English newspapers of the atrocities alleged to have been perpetrated by the Turkish soldiers on the Armenian Christians, are exaggerated, malicious, and absurd. According to one of these accounts, Turks cutting off flesh from the bodies of living Armenians, cooked and ate it! Now such a thing is strictly forbidden by the Muhammadan religion, and no man can possibly give credence to the story. The British Government that is always guided in its policy by principles of justice and equity has been led away by its *entente cordiale* with the Russian Government; and duped by the latter's flatteries, is prepared to throw overboard its old friend, Turkey. Russia is working upon England to help her to secure a piece of land at the coast of the Dardanelles, and one or two Islands in the Grecian Archipelago, promising on her own part to leave the British Government quite secure and undisturbed in India. The present attitude of the British Government and the clamour raised by newspapers against the Sultan of Turkey have spread a great consternation among the Muhammadans all over the world, as witness the indignant meetings held by Muhammadans at London, Liverpool and Lahore. Sir Saiyad Ahmad Khan, who has taken upon himself the championship of Muhammadan interests ought also to be up and doing. He is such a devoted and loyal subject of the British Government, and apparently so fond of Turkish manners and habits that it would not be amiss for him to raise his voice warning the British Government against Russian trickery, and urging regard for the rights and feelings of his co-religionists in Turkey and other parts of the world. This is a very critical time and Sir Saiyad ought not to sit with folded hands. He might take a lesson from the race-sympathy of the Armenians at Calcutta. They held a meeting and asked the British Government to interfere on the behalf of their co-religionists in Armenia. Surely a "loyalist" like Sir Saiyad has as much right to press the interests of his co-religionists on the attention of the Government, as the Calcutta Armenians had to press those of their

own. Does Sir Saiyad think that his "sympathy with his race" consists barely in making a few B.A.'s and M.A.'s among the Musalmans, and thus qualifying them for slavery? His silence at this juncture is not creditable to him.

3. The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 21st February, publishes a picture in which a person marked "Turkey" is represented as being set upon by three men, marked "Accusation, Prejudice and (Thirst for) Conquest."

OUDE PUNCH.
21st February, 1895.

Turkish situation.

4. The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 24th February, stating that it is said that the Waziristan expedition has cost the Indian Government 30 lakhs of rupees, observes that it will soon be found that the cost has reached 50 lakhs. Such expeditions are undertaken (almost) every year, but the result is invariably nothing. Of course Military Officers obtain titles and promotions, and soldiers are kept well in practice thereby.

RAHBAR.
24th February 1895.

Cost of the Waziristan expedition.

5. The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 20th February, is sorry to state that the Madras Government has sought to annex the Laccadive islands. Ali Raja of Cannanore to whom the islands belong had stipulated to pay an annual tribute of Rs. 15,000 to the British Government; but he failed to pay the amount, and the Government took the management of the islands into its own hand. The Government has not, however, been able to realize its old arrears, and the Raja is therefore told that the islands cannot be restored to him under the circumstances. The islands have an area of only 100 miles, with a population of 3,000. The British Government cannot possibly make any considerable addition to its vast empire by annexing these petty islands. It ought to have inquired into the causes of the inability of the Raja to pay off the arrears of tribute instead of thinking to deprive him of the islands. It is plain that the amount of the tribute is too large, and this being so, it is sheer high-handedness to dispossess him of his islands for his inability to pay the same; especially when the people are satisfied with his rule, and do not want to come under the British Government.

HINDUSTANI.
20th February 1895.

Ali Raja of Cannanore and the Madras Government.

6. The *Zamānah* (Cawnpore), of the 21st February, in giving a history of Hyderabad, states that in 1849 Lord Dalhousie forced the Nizam to assign Berar and Raichur to the British Government for the maintenance of the Hyderabad contingent force, though His Highness recommended it to be disbanded as being no longer required, and his Lordship himself recorded in a minute that the British Government had no right to the territories in question. Again when Berar and Raichur were ceded, it was stipulated by the British Government that an account of the revenue of the territories would be (yearly) rendered to the Nizam. But nothing of the sort has ever been done. Raichur was given back in 1860, in consideration of the services which the Nizam rendered to the British Government during the mutiny, but the question of the restoration of Berar still hangs fire. Another grievance which the Nizam has against the British Government is that the (present) Resident at Hyderabad has gradually caused all the able men whom Sir Salar Jang I. had collected for the administrative purposes of the State to be turned out. The Nizam has received an English education and liked those men as they were well acquainted with the English system of Government.

ZAMĀNAH.
21st Feb 1895.

The Nizam and the Government of India.

7. The *Azād* (Lucknow), of the 22nd February, referring to the present situation in Egypt, observes that if anything serious took place there, the blame would chiefly lie with England. The present Liberal Government is foolishly hurting the feelings of the Musalmans in general, and has intensified the ill-will existing between Christians and Musalmans.

AZĀD.
22nd February 1895.

The British Liberal Government in its relation to Musalmans.

ANIS-I-HIND.
23rd February 1895.

8. A correspondent of the *Anis-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 23rd February, referring to the advance of Russia in Central Asia as far as the Pamirs, and the fortification of the north-west frontier by the Government of India, remarks that the disarmament of the people is now the only weak point in the armour of the latter. No country whose population is incapable of taking the field in an emergency can be considered a strong one. The victory of Japan over China is a good instance of the superiority of the constitutional form of Government to absolute monarchy. It has been alleged that the Government of India does not trust the natives owing to the mutiny of 1857. But it will be remembered that a comparatively small number of ignorant men rebelled, while the bulk of the population and the upper ten remained firm and loyal to Government. If Government could see its way to the formation of Native Volunteer Corps, they would be a great accession of strength to it.

Need for the enlistment of Native Volunteers.

II.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

HINDUSTANI.
20th February 1895.

9. The *Hindustani*, (Lucknow), of the 20th February, in an article headed, "The Indian finances at sixes and sevens," observes that though the financial condition of India has not yet become so bad as that of Newfoundland, it has come very near to it. There was estimated again a deficit of 5 krors of rupees in the coming Indian Budget, which has, however, been made good by the imposition of the import duty on cotton goods. But Lancashire has set up a tremendous clamour against this duty, so that it is not likely to be allowed to last long. Besides, it is quite possible that a deficit might still be found next year. Even Englishmen now admit that the taxes in India have been exhausted, and will admit of no additional increase. Then how is the ever-rising deficit to be made up from year to year? The only remedy that might be suggested is retrenchment of expenditure. Economies have already been effected as much as could possibly be done in connection with the native employes of the Government, so that no further saving could now be made but by reducing the salaries of the European employes. But these plead that they are already "starving" (even with their present salaries). It is really very hard to cut down one's own income. Failing all these means of balancing the Indian finance, the only possible alternative, as the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhai Nauroji has suggested in the House of Commons, is the participation of the British Government in the expenses of the Government of India. If the British Government were to contribute only Rs. 10 (a year) towards the expenses of the Indian Government, economies in the expenditure of the latter would be sure to follow in no time; for in that case English people would closely examine each and every item of the Indian expenditure, and not permit a single *farthing* to be *extravagantly* expended.

Suggested contribution by the British Government towards the expenditure of the Indian Government.

NYAYA SUDHA.
18th February 1894.

10. The *Nyaya Sudha* (Nagpur), of the 18th February, publishes the resolutions passed by the Gorakshini Sabha of Nagpur at a late meeting, which are briefly as follows. First, India being pre-eminently an agricultural country and agriculture in this country being carried on with the help of cattle, Government should take steps to restrict the wholesale slaughter of kine and oxen for food and other purposes. Secondly, cattle being so necessary for agriculture, all cow-protection societies ought to endeavour to establish dairies and improve the breed of cattle in their respective districts. Thirdly, the Sabha expressed its gratitude to the Government of India for the following good principles laid down by it in its letter of 12th June 1894 to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh:—(1) Government desires to deal with every religion with impartiality; (2) it is the intention of Government to maintain the just privileges of all its subjects and severely punish any man who may interfere with the liberty of others; and (3) if any dispute arises as to the rights of any community, Government will find out the old practice by a reference to experienced men before passing orders. These principles are very good, but it is necessary that the Government of India, should insist on their being carried out in their

Resolutions passed by the Gorakshini Sabha at Nagpur.

entirety by the subordinate officers. Fourthly, the Sabha offered thanks to the Government of India for its Resolution on the administration of State Forests and asked the Local Administrations to give immediate effect to the benevolent principles laid down in that Resolution. Fifthly, the Sabha drew the attention of the Government of India to the speech made by Sir A. P. MacDonnell in Behar, when he officiated as the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, suggesting that the Government should trust the cow-protection societies and improve the breed of cattle through them. Sixthly, the Sabha suggests that those Municipal Boards in the Central Provinces which have not yet framed bye-laws to regulate the slaughter of cattle and the sale of meat on the lines recommended by the Chief Commissioner, should be required by him to do so now; and that the Chief Commissioner might issue orders similar to those issued by the Bengal Government as to the manner in which cattle should be taken to slaughter-houses. Seventhly, the Sabha thanks the Chief Commissioner for his promise to supply a copy of the Report on the enumeration of cattle in all the villages in the province, to the Sabha; and suggests that though the enumeration made is not complete, a vernacular translation of the report should be published in the official Gazette.

11. The *Anis-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 23rd February, publishes a communication received from Naushera, in which the writer states that a large number of niggers have received salvation at the holy hands of European soldiers. Lately a cultivator was shot by a European soldier at Naushera in the Peshawar district. On hearing of his death his friends and relatives attempted to pursue the soldier in order to apprehend him, but he threatened to fire at them. He was, however, arrested by a native soldier, who delivered him at the police-station. His acquittal is a foregone conclusion. It is a matter of deep regret and surprise that though several such unfortunate incidents occur every year, no effectual steps are taken to check the evil.

ANIS-I HIND.
23rd February 1895.

12. The *Hindustan* (Kalakankar), of the 20th February, complains that European soldiers, who go out shooting, frequently kill poor villagers or the birds and animals considered sacred by the latter. They also assault native passengers who have the misfortune to come into contact with them in railway carriages. The editor praises Sir George White for his warning to the army, and observes that apparently His Excellency is not inclined to tolerate the evil. If the soldiers do not mend their ways, Sir George, who is said to be a man of his word, is sure to withdraw the privilege of shooting from them.

HINDUSTAN.
20th February 1895.

13. The *Kashshaf* (Muzaffarnagar), of the 16th February, received on the 25th idem, says that the (North-Western Provinces) Rent Act is comparatively more partial and favourable to tenants than to zamindars and proprietors. It is very queer indeed that the interests of a minor have not been safe-guarded in the Act. Let a tenant complete the period of his 12 years' tenure, and he at once acquires the occupancy-rights in his holding, even though his zamindar be a minor, and was not in a position to exercise his right of ejectment. A mortgagor cannot take any proceedings to eject a tenant under section 36 of the Act, so long as the land remains in the possession of the mortgagee; so that a tenant may owing to the neglect of the mortgagee to make use of the said section, or in collusion with him, acquire hereditary rights in his tenancy to the great detriment of the real proprietor, the mortgagor. It is surely a great hardship that the law should make the proprietor suffer for the faults of another. If a zamindar improves the value of his estate at his own expense and labour, both the tenants and Government come in for a share of the profits. On the other hand, if a tenant improves his holding at his own expense, the zamindar cannot share the increased profit. A tenant might even diminish the value of his holding by some act of omission or commission, and relinquish it at any time he pleases without liability to pay any compensation to the zamindar.

KASHSHAF.
16th February 1895.

NAJM-UL-HIND.
24th February 1895.

14. The *Najm-ul-Hind* (Saharanpur), of the 24th February, is very irritated to notice Anglo-Indian newspapers suggesting the appointment of a European Barrister-at-law to officiate for Mr. Justice Amir Ali of the Calcutta High Court, who is going on furlough this month. The

Suggested appointment of a Native to officiate for Mr. Justice Amir Ali in the Calcutta High Court, going on furlough.

Anglo-Indian newspapers argue that as there is a large arrear of commercial suits in the High Court, and they are generally very complicated and take a long time in decision, it will be better to appoint some one well acquainted with commercial matters and laws. This plausible argument is a mere blind and dodge to get a European appointed to the officiating Judgeship. Mr. Justice Macpherson, who is a thorough master of commercial laws, is already in the Court, and will be joined, in a few weeks, by a colleague equally efficient in trying commercial suits. Dr. Rash Behari Ghose, in general knowledge and abilities, stands head and shoulders above all his brother barristers at Calcutta; the Muhammadan law is the forte of the Hon'ble Muhammad Yusuf, and Babu Lal Mohan Ghose is a highly talented lawyer. But it is very necessary that a Muhammadan should succeed Mr. Amir Ali, and taking every thing into consideration, Dr. Abdur Rahman seems to be specially entitled to the post. The editor hopes that the Government will not be led away by the false arguments of the Anglo-Indians, and will not overlook the claims of so many able native lawyers enumerated above.

ANIS-I-HIND.
23rd February 1895.

15. The *Anis-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 23rd February, concurs with the *Tah-fah-i-Hind* of Bijnor in condemning the levy of increased court fees under the new rules framed by the Allahabad High Court, and observes that surely Government does not mean to sell justice. Even if

Increase in the cost of litigation under the new rules framed by the Allahabad High Court.

it desires to sell justice, it should not charge such high rates. In their impoverished condition the people can hardly afford to bear the heavy cost of litigation, and it is therefore the duty of the district officers to move Government and the High Court to curtail that cost as much as possible.

POLICE NEWS.
24th February 1895.

16. The *Police News* (Meerut), of the 24th February, referring to the order passed by the Sessions Judge of Meerut on the case of Saiyad Muhammed Mir, Pleader, *versus* Mahbub Khan, City Inspector of Police, Meerut, and to his judgment in another case, Ibrahim Khan *alias* Ibbi, appellant,

Suggested immediate dismissal of Mahbub Khan, City Inspector of Police, Meerut.

versus Queen-Empress, Respondent, through Ramchandra, complainant, dated 15th September 1894, quotes passages from both the order and the judgment in which the Judge made strongly condemnatory remarks on the conduct and proceedings of Mahbub Khan, and calls upon the Government to at once dismiss the latter from Government Service. The writer is at a loss to understand why the Police Department has allowed such an unprincipled and wicked man as Mahbub Khan has been shown to be by the Judge Mr. Markham to continue in the public service. It is such men that have disgraced the Police Department and brought it into discredit. The sooner Mahbub Khan is removed from Meerut the better. There is no need to wait for the final decision of Saiyad Muhammad Mir's case. The facts already brought out in the Judge's order (remanding the case) are sufficient to prove him a dishonest, perjured rogue.

NAJM UL-HIND.
24th February 1895.

17. The *Najm-ul-Hind* (Saharanpur), of the 24th February, referring to the introduction of the Bill into the Bengal Legislative Council regarding the removal of prostitutes from the quarters of respectable residents of a town, observes that such a law is very much needed in *all* the Provinces of India. It is very necessary to locate the prostitutes outside the town everywhere so as to prevent their demoralizing influence on the general public.

Need for a law to locate prostitutes outside towns in all parts of India.

RAFI UL-AKHBAR.
18th February 1895.

18. The *Rafi-ul-Akhabar* (Benares), of the 18th February, stating that Mr. Melis(?), Deputy Inspector of Police, stands charged with having insulted the religion of the Muhammadans in their chief mosque at Delhi, is very indignant at the event, and calls upon the Panjab Government to see that an exemplary punishment is meted out to the offender so as to deter other Europeans or Eurasians from repeating the offence at any other place.

Mr. Melis (?) Deputy Inspector of Police offering religious insult to Muhammadans at a mosque at Delhi.

19. A correspondent of the *Ants-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 23rd February, complains that the canal which passes through Shikohabad has greatly injured that pargana. Many houses have fallen, wells have been rendered brackish and the fertility of the soil considerably affected. The

Injury done to land by the canal in the Shikohabad pargana, Mainpuri district.

Ants-i-Hind.
23rd February 1895.

autumn crops do not grow at all, and for the last two years the spring crops have also been damaged. But the landholders have to pay the revenue instalments all the same in the best way they can. Apart from the grant of any remissions of the revenue demand, the payment of the instalments is not even suspended. Many petitions appear to have been forwarded to Government by the cultivators, but to no purpose. Government ought to make an inquiry and save the agricultural classes from the entire ruin which stares them in the face.

20. The *Anjuman-i-Hind* (Lucknow), of the 23rd February, on the authority of a correspondent, gives an account of the visit of the Deputy Commissioner of Gonda on 7th idem to Raja Har Ratan Singh at his house to present him with the sanad of the title of Raja bestowed by the Gov-

Presentation of the sanad of the title of Raja by the Deputy Commissioner of Gonda, to Raja Har Ratan Singh.

ANJUMAN-I-HIND.
23rd February 1895.

ernment of India. A band of music was in attendance at the Raja's house and the route from the outer gate to the door of the house was covered with red broad cloth. An address in English was read by Bhaia Chhatar Pal Singh on behalf of the Raja, to which Lieut.-Col. Barrow gave a suitable reply. There was a dance of dancing girls and the Deputy Commissioner was presented with *attar*, *pan*, &c. In honour of the distinction conferred on him by Government the Raja has made a partial remission of rent for this year to his tenants at the rate of two annas in the rupee, granted one month's additional pay to all men in his service, and also given aid to the dispensary and poor house at Gonda.

21. A correspondent of the *Azad* (Lucknow), of the 22nd February, states that village headmen have most carelessly been appointed in the district of Bara Banki; some of them being taken from such low classes as the *Kurmi*, &c., who are neither literate nor landed men. The result is that well-to-do zamindars and other gentlemen feel it a disgrace to be appointed headmen along with the low, illiterate men referred to above. The District Magistrate ought to see that none but zamindars and other respectable men who can fluently read and write Urdu are appointed to the office.

Objection taken to certain village headmen appointed in the Bara Banki district.

Azad.
22nd February 1895.

22. The *Tuti-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 20th February, referring to the circular which the Panjab Government has issued directing Hindu and Musalman candidates for Municipal Memberships to be elected by their respective co-religionists, suggests that the North-Western Provinces Government had better issue a similar circular. But rules for the appointment of voters should first be

Suggestion for election of Hindu and Musalman candidates for Municipal Memberships by their respective co-religionists in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

TUTI-I-HIND.
20th February 1895.

modified. Income is no satisfactory criterion of the qualifications of a suitable voter.

23. The *Azad* (Lucknow), of the 22nd February, in referring to the *Pioneer's* denial of the present existence of famine in Oudh, observes that the current prices of the food grains being the same as those in the famine-year of 1877-78, in Oudh, the Bengali newspaper *Sudhakar* was quite

Scarcity of food grains in Oudh.

Azad.
22nd February 1895.

right in complaining of the scarcity of food in that province. Let the editor of the *Pioneer* pay a visit to the bazars in Oudh and satisfy himself that were it not for the importation of grain from the Panjab, the people would not have any thing to eat at all.

24. The *Tohfa-i-Hind* (Bijnor), of the 20th February, publishes an Urdu version of the prospectus of the Discharged Prisoners' Relief Association started in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and applauding its objects as highly useful and noble, calls upon the people to

Discharged Prisoners' Relief Association, North-Western Provinces.

TOHFA-I-HIND.
20th February 1895.

help the scheme as well worthy of their charity.

SITARA-I-HIND.
20th February 1895.

25. The *Sitara-i-Hind* (Moradabad), of the 20th February, states that there is a class of swindlers who frequent public roads and thoroughfares in towns and defraud the unwary passers-by by the three cards' trick and ring-dropping. The Government ought to take steps to put a stop to the nefarious practices carried on by this new type of rogues in broad day-light.

A peculiar kind of swindlers in public streets of towns in the North-Western Provinces.

NAGRI NIRAD.
14th February 1895.

26. The *Nagri Nirad* (Mirzapur), of the 14th February, says that a Municipal Conference will be held in the Panjab to which all the Municipal Boards in the province, except those at Lahore and Simla, will send delegates. This is a move in the right direction. The Lahore Board is by

Municipal Conference to be held in the Panjab.

no means justified in holding aloof simply because the movement has been inaugurated by the Amritsar Board and not by itself. With reference to Municipal elections, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab has ordered the Hindu voters to elect only Hindu members, and the Musalman voters only Musalman members. Such a measure is calculated to excite ill-feeling between the two communities, and therefore it is to be hoped the Municipal Conference will pass a resolution against it.

ANIS-I-HIND.
23rd February 1895.

27. The *Anis-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 23rd February, complains that, as copies of the schedule of dutiable goods have not been put up at the municipal out-posts at Meerut, men are sometimes obliged to pay octroi for articles which are exempt from duty. Copies of schedules had better be put up at all the out-posts.

Need for copies of the schedules of dutiable goods being put up at the Municipal out-posts, Meerut.

III.—LEGISLATION.

SUBODH SINDHU.
20th February 1895.

28. The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 20th February, referring to the Police Act Amendment Bill, observes that thoughtful Europeans and natives foreseeing the evil consequences of the additional powers proposed to be bestowed on the District Magistrates, have both raised a cry against the measure. The Government of India passed the Age of Consent Bill in utter disregard of public opinion, but experience has shown that the opposition of the public to that measure was perfectly justified. The Age of Consent Act affects only individuals; while the Police Bill will affect large bodies of men and therefore its objectionable provisions ought to be modified. The editor quotes the opinion expressed by an experienced Civilian in condemnation of the Bill, and observes that the Anglo-Indians were highly indignant at the unfavourable comments made by the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta on the proceedings of district officers, but the Civilian's opinion above referred to will open their eyes.

Police Act Amendment Bill.

AZAD.
22nd February 1895.

29. The *Azad* (Lucknow), of the 22nd February, in commenting upon the Police Act Amendment Bill, says that though some modifications have been made in the Bill by the Select Committee, certain sections thereof are still being strongly objected to. The Bill gives unduly increased powers to the executive, so that the District Magistrates will be able to inflict a punishment against which no appeal will lie. The editor thinks the provisions of the Bill are too revolutionary, and likely to prove an engine of great oppression and injury to such persons who are not in the good books of the District authorities. The *Hindustani*, Lucknow, of the 20th February is glad to notice that the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association of Calcutta has submitted to the Government of India a memorial strongly protesting against the Bill. The number of European zamindars, cultivators, bankers, &c. is rapidly increasing in the country, and as the baneful effects of the measure will affect them in the same way as the Hindus and the Musulmans, it bespeaks wisdom on the part of the former to join the latter in resisting the enactment of such a dangerous Bill. In another place, the *Hindustani* regrets that the North-Western Provinces and Oudh have not sent in any protest against the Bill. All the Societies in the United Provinces ought to be up and doing.)

The same.

IV.—EDUCATION.

30. The *Almora Akhbār*, of the 18th February, referring to the list of candidates for the English Middle Examination sent up from the Ramsay College at Almora, complains that the Head-master has kept back some students on the ground of their unfitness. But some of them have already competed once or twice and completed the required attendance during the last year. It is believed that they have reported the matter to the Director of Public Instruction. There are instances of students having committed suicide in disappointment; and sometimes boys who are considered unfit by their teachers succeed in passing the examination. Hence the Principal and the Head-master of the Ramsay College should abstain from discouraging any students.

ALMORA AKBAR.
18th February 1895.

31. A correspondent of the *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 21st February, in a long article complains that the Educational Conference of Saiyad Ahmad Khan has done nothing *practical* whatever towards the cause of Muhammadan education, though it has already existed for eight long years. The Muhammadans who are a poor community have uselessly been made to expend lakhs of rupees in travelling to attend the annual meeting. The wise among the Muhammadans are now fully convinced that the Conference is simply a dodge to wheedle visitors out of their pockets and not intended to promote the cause of the Muhammadan education by adopting any useful practical scheme. The Conference is to be held next time at Bombay; but it is almost certain that the Bombayites will soon find out the hollowness of the movement. The writer is glad that Oudh has been too shrewd to be duped by Saiyad Ahmad Khan into agreeing to the Conference being held in any one of her towns. Oudh does not require to be enlightened by Sir Saiyad, and already possesses the Canning College for the education of her sons, which has a far better staff of teachers than the Aligarh College.

OUDE PUNCH.
21st February 1895.

32. The *Azād* (Lucknow), of the 22nd February, says that though the duties of the Village School Masters are very onerous they are not allowed any pension to maintain themselves in old age, and earnestly requests Government to take the claim of these poor deserving men into its kind consideration.

AZAD.
22nd February 1895.

33. The *Mihri-Nimroz* (Bijnor), of the 21st February, publishes a communication from a correspondent who, referring to the dispute between the Managing Committee of the Deoband Muhammadan School and some other Musalmans who call themselves the School Reform Association, observes that the latter are friends and relatives of the late Manager of the school who received Rs. 20 a month as pay. As his conduct was suspicious in connection with the loss of some property, and he also misbehaved himself in other ways, he had to resign his appointment, but was allowed to continue to be a member of the Committee. The secret object of his friends in seeking to increase the number of members is to get him reinstated with the help of the new members. They sent a notice to the supporters of the school bringing many false charges against the Committee and advising them to meet at Deoband on the 28th October 1894, and make better arrangements for the management of the institution. But the supporters of the school have full confidence in the integrity of the committee and therefore paid no attention to their misrepresentations. They then prepared and circulated another notice among the district officers and the higher authorities, in which Maulvi Rashid Ahmad and other members of the committee were accused of making preparations to declare a religious war against Government and of largely receiving students from the North-West frontier in the school for that purpose! They asked the authorities to remove such a school from Deoband, to place it under official control, or at least not to hold them responsible for any outbreak which might occur at Deoband. Nothing could be more absurd than to accuse Maulvi Rashid Ahmad of disloyalty to Government. The two gentlemen who have been

MIHR-I-NIMROZ.
21st February 1895.

represented to be his principal co-adjutors in his evil designs are old educational officials who have retired on pension after 40 years' service. The Collector, on the occasion of his visit to Deoband in the course of his winter tour in January last, made inquiries from the Committee regarding the charges brought against it and inspected the school. The Committee presented an address and gave a copy of the last annual report and other papers connected with the school. The Collector expressed his satisfaction with the institution in his reply. Some of the opponents of the School Committee also waited upon him who heard what they had to say and then dismissed them.

V.—LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

CANWOPRE GAZETTE.
23rd February 1895.

34. The *Cawnpore Gazette*, of the 23rd February, says that heaps of rubbish lie festering in the *Chaube Gola* and the Cloth Merchants' bazar at Cawnpore. One Mata Din, chaukidar, has been arrested on the charge of thieving. It is

Local affairs Cawnpore.

said that he bears the marks of whipping on his buttocks which shows him to be an ex-convict. A Thakur has been seized on the charge of being a slave dealer. Gambling is still carried on extensively. A notorious keeper of a gambling house has just been captured.

KASHMIR,
16th February 1895.

35. The *Kashshaf* (Muzaffarnagar), of the 16th February, received on the 25th idem, states that Multan Singh, zamindar of village Beralsi, district Muzaffarnagar, is at present being tried for harbouring habitual criminals in his house.

Thefts, &c., Muzaffarnagar district.

An absconded bad character, of the Bulandshahr district, with a previous conviction on him, was captured at his house by Munshi Ram Narain, Sub-Inspector of Police, thana Bhawan. The people take much interest in Multan Singh's case. A theft was committed in the house of one Nihal Chand residing in Bhawan, and property worth about Rs. 10,000 was stolen away. In connection with this theft a Brahman boy is said to have been so beaten and ill-treated by the police, that he killed himself by leaping down a well. Investigation is being made in the affair. A daring robbery was committed in the house of one Shib Lal, residing in Garhi Pukhta. The robbers breaking into the house lighted a lamp, and gagging the mouth of the owner, who happened to have been awakened, searched all parts of the house at their leisure, and quietly carried away every thing they could find setting fire to all the account-books. Three offenders, two of whom are Bilochis, have been arrested.

HINDUSTANI,
20th February 1895.

36. The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 20th February, very much regrets to notice the death of Munshi Nawal Kishore, C. I. E. He was a man of great enterprise. He came to Lucknow "empty handed" and died a millionaire there.

Death of Munshi Nawal Kishore, C. I. E.

Arabic and Persian literatures owe him a good deal for their dissemination in this country. As a Press proprietor he attained a success hitherto not achieved by any other Indian. His newspaper *Oudh Akhbar* is the biggest Urdu journal in circulation. He was always ready to give handsome subscriptions towards objects of charity and public good when started under the auspices of Government officers. India has in short lost in him a great man. (The *Oudh Punch*, Lucknow of the 21st February, referring to the intelligence, enterprising spirit, business capacity, &c., of the Munshi, expresses its great regret at his sudden death. Some other newspapers of the week also express regret at the sad event.)

UMAUN SAMACHAR,
15th February 1895.

37. The *Kumaun Samachar Patrika* (Almora), of the 15th February, says that in 1891 Shri Purushotam, the Rawal of the Badri Narayan temple, submitted a petition to Government to the effect that as the debts of the temple had increased to Rs. 40,000 arrangements might be made for

Management of the Badri Narayan temple, Garhwál.

the management of the temple in accordance with the sanad of 1862, and Rs. 200 a month granted to him as subsistence allowance. Government sanctioned an allowance of Rs. 100 to him, and made over the management of the temple to Vinktesh, the naib Rawal. But the latter embezzled 5 or 7 thousand rupees worth of property and quietly left the place in 1893. The Raja of Tehri appointed Shri Hari Saran

Raturi, to be the manager, who reduced the debts by selling off all the temple jewels. His management too was unsatisfactory, and therefore last year Government placed Kunwar Hayat Singh in charge of the temple. Last year all the daily expenses of the temple were paid by the Maharani of Mursar for several months. The finances of the temple, however, are in an unsatisfactory state, and the Rawal has not received his allowance since July last. The temple debts still amount to 12 or 14 thousand rupees. Several thousand rupees were advanced by the last two managers for *galla* (grain) and such advances are also being made by the present manager, but no proper steps are taken for the recovery of *galla*. The state of things being so unsatisfactory, the Rawal had better apply to the Commissioner for the restoration of the management of the temple to him.

ALLAHABAD: } PRIYA DASS, M.A.,
The 4th March 1895. } Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper Ind'a.

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